

3. Canadian financial institution identification

For efficient, automated payment routing in Canada, accurate identification of the Canadian Financial Institution (FI) and its specific branch account (transit number) is crucial. To address this requirement, the targeted approach involves utilizing the **CACPA code**.

4. CACPA code

These codes are ISO 20022 clearing system identification codes used in Swift payments, identifying individual financial institutions in Canada and their respective Branch Numbers / Transit Numbers, as noted above.

The CACPA code is placed in the Clearing System Member Identification element (FinInstnId/ClrSysMmbld/Mmbld) within ISO 20022 messages, such as the Financial Institution (FI) Credit Transfer (pacs.009), Customer Credit Transfer (pacs.008) or Credit Return (pacs.004) messages, to facilitate payment routing within Canada.

For Swift payments sent to Canada, providing the CACPA code to identify a Canadian FI is recommended to ensure STP and that the payment is sent to the correct Branch Number / Transit Number and payee account.

Since the CACPA code includes both the financial institution and the specific branch account (transit number), supplementing this element with a Bank Identifier Code (BIC) or name and address is optional. Canadian financial institutions can process payments with only the CACPA code, provided it is accurate and complete.

4.1 Structure of CACPA Code

CACPA codes are a nine-digit number with the following structure:

- Structure: **0** (Leading Zero) + **III** (three-digit Institution Number) + **BBBBB** (five-digit Branch Number/Transit Number)
- Example Code: 005001722 (where Institution = 050 and Branch Number / Transit Number = 01722)

This 9-digit code provides details of the Canadian financial institution and the banking Branch Number /Transit Number where the creditor or payee's account is held.

Example:

```
<CdtrAgt>
  <FinInstnId>
    <ClrSysMmbld>
      <ClrSysId>
        <Cd>CACPA</Cd>
      </ClrSysId>
      <Mmbld>005001722</Mmbld>
    </ClrSysMmbld>
  </FinInstnId>
</CdtrAgt>
```

5. Creditor Information

In a Payment Message, the full name and address of the Creditor (payee) is mandatory under the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Recommendation 16¹ as well as the FINTRAC² Travel Rule for electronic funds and virtual currency transfers³. Additionally, all international payments (CBPR+)

¹Payment transparency: Countries should ensure that financial institutions include required and accurate originator information, and required payee information, on payments or value transfers and related messages. This information should be structured to the extent possible and should remain with such payment or value transfer or related message throughout the payment chain.

Countries should ensure that financial institutions monitor payments or value transfers for the purpose of detecting those which lack required originator and/or payee information and take appropriate measures.

Countries should ensure that, in the context of processing payments or value transfers, financial institutions take freezing action and should prohibit conducting transactions with designated persons and entities, as per the obligations set out in the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions, such as resolution 1267 (1999) and its successor resolutions, and resolution 1373(2001), relating to the prevention and suppression of terrorism and terrorist financing, and resolutions relating to the prevention, suppression and disruption of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and its financing.

² The Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada (FINTRAC)

³ The travel rule is the requirement to ensure that specific information (listed below) is included with the information sent or received in an EFT or a VC transfer. Information received under the travel rule cannot be removed from a transfer.

The travel rule is not a separate record keeping requirement, however, fulfilling it will help you meet your VC and EFT record keeping and reporting requirements.

EFT – travel rule

FEs, MSBs, FMSBs and casinos must include the travel rule information when they initiate an EFT for which an EFT record must be kept.

The required travel rule information for EFTs is:

- the name, address and account number or other reference number (if any) of the person or entity who requested the transfer (originator)